

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 2

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO.

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SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

## WILL MAKE THE RACE

### Home Rulers Have Candidate for Fourth.

THE GOVERNORSHIP and the determination to put a candidate in the field for representative in the Fourth District were the principal topics of discussion at last evening's meeting of the Home Rule executive committee. Resolutions were adopted dealing with the governorship, which will be forwarded to Washington by the next steamer.

Reports were made by several committees upon matters referred to them, and were generally approved.

It was decided to make the race for representative in the Fourth District, and a committee on nominations was appointed, and three or four names were referred to it, of men whom the executive committee said the Home Rule party has confidence in. F. W. Beardslee is one of the men mentioned. Rev. Hiram Bingham was also proposed.

The committee on organization is to begin immediately upon the canvassing of the district for the coming campaign, for the Home Rulers intend to take no chances on the attitude of the Republicans, and whether they put up a candidate or not, the Home Rule party intends to be prepared for a hard contest. The platform upon which their candidate is to make the race was adopted, and is as follows:

**FOURTH DISTRICT PLATFORM.**  
The Home Rule Republican party, through its executive committee, makes declaration of the following principles as the basis on which it asks the support of the voters of the Fourth District for its candidate for Representative to fill the vacancy in the Legislature created by the death of Mr. A. Giffillan:

We endorse the suggestions and recommendations relative to this Territory made by the President of the United States in his message to Congress, and pledge our loyal support to the administration at Washington, D. C.

We demand a special session of the Territorial Legislature to be convened within forty days after the date of the election for the purpose of passing laws:

1. For the establishment of counties in the Territory and providing for their government.
2. For enacting a general municipal program under which the cities and towns of the Territory may be incorporated.
3. For the protection and advancement of the interests of the industrial classes of the Territory.
4. For the regulation of the sources of revenue, including the adjustment of charges on all public utilities operated by the government, so that their operation shall yield the yearly pro rata of revenue required to meet the indebtedness incurred in their construction and maintenance, and no more.
5. For a loan act providing for a bond issue, as permitted by the organic act, proceeds to be expended solely for productive works.
6. For the apportionment of Senators for the two and four-year terms, in accordance with the organic act creating this Territory.
7. For settling aside the revenue from certain fixed sources, for the payment of the first claims in the event of Congress acting unfavorably on the petitions concerning payment of these claims from the Federal treasury.

We make the demand in the name of those Americans in these Islands who feel that the representations of the Territorial Executive to the President and Congress relative to the legislation for this Territory are unnecessary in fact, and cast a reflection on the ability of the electorate of the Territory and its representatives to properly interpret their rights and privileges under the organic act.

Believing that the voters of the Fourth District are favorable to the immediate enactment of legislation embodied in this platform, we ask their support of our candidate as a direct appeal to the Governor to withdraw from the policy of obstruction that has characterized his administration of affairs in this Territory, and to turn his efforts to the amelioration of the strained and unfortunate conditions existing in this community during the past year; conditions which, if permitted to continue, will cause intense hardship and suffering, if not actual bankruptcy for many of our business interests and their employees.

Our motto for this election, "That the people may rule."

Another meeting for the Home Rule committee is to be held Thursday evening, at which final action will be taken upon the governorship resolutions, and the nomination for Fourth District representative will be made.

**NO ITEMS FOR THESE ISLANDS**

(Special to the Advertiser.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The war and harbor appropriation bill will not be reported to the House till next Monday, but I learn on unquestioned authority that it will carry no items for Hawaii. Provision is to be made for Pearl Harbor with additional appropriation, but I understand that it will be

## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



THE POLO GAME WILL BE PLAYED TODAY FOR THE MCKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND

## WILL AID GRAZ

### Live Stock M Form Clo Body.

With a degree of enthusiasm which was worthy of the cause, the graziers of the Islands met in considerable force at the directors' room of Castle & Cooke yesterday and formed the Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association. There have been 26 names attached to the articles of association.

The meeting indicated that there will be good work done by the association, for every man present seemed to feel that the time was here for concerted action upon the matter at hand, and there was not a single person chosen to act for the body who did not willingly take up the task. The first gathering was held in the morning, and at that time D. P. R. Isenberg was chosen chairman and F. M. Swansy temporary secretary. Then an adjournment was had for the purpose of getting together more of the cattlemen of the city, so the meeting held at 2 p. m. was one full of interest. The permanent officers were first chosen. They are: President, D. P. R. Isenberg; vice president, Eben Low; secretary, A. F. Judd; treasurer, A. B. Wood. Executive Committee: L. L. McCandless, A. W. Carter, W. H. Cornwell, Francis Gay and Julian Monsarrat.

The by-laws of the association were then adopted. They declare the purpose of the association to be the bettering of the live stock of the Islands, the conserving of the interests of the graziers, the improvement of the pasture lands and the forage plants, the care of the forests and the reforestation of the lands of the Islands. The principal object of the association will be the bringing and breeding of a better class of horses and cattle. After these sheep will run a third with attention to hogs as the subject which will attract the least attention of all.

There were very few changes in the by-laws or articles of association, and before the adjournment of the meeting all the groundwork had been laid for an association which would give to the association wide latitude. A special committee on herd book, composed of W. H. Cornwell, Eben Low and Julian Monsarrat, was appointed, and when the meeting adjourned it was to be called together again on Saturday, when it is expected there will be a system of registration prepared by the committee. There will be submitted as well a complete plan for affiliation with the Live Stock Association of the United States, which will give full weight to the registration of the association.

The names on the articles of association are the following: The Hawaiian Agricultural Company, R. C. Searles, L. Von Tempky, J. Monsarrat, E. Lowe, F. M. Swansy, Palmer and Frank Woods, M. P. Robinson, W. M. Giffard, A. W. Carter, W. C. Archi, A. Mason, Robert Hind, J. M. Horner, A. F. Judd, Dr. J. H. Raymond, H. Waterhouse & Company, H. P. Baldwin, Samuel Parker, W. H. Cornwell, Prince David Kawanakoa, H. M. von Holt, S. E. Damon, C. A. Brown, A. Dowsett, L. L. McCandless, George Campbell, and Samuel Parker Jr.

It is the fond hope of the growers that in the time they become to the cattle interests of Hawaii what the Planters' Association now is to the sugar business. There will be not only a registry, but as well there will be prepared a set of rules for the carrying on of a regular information bureau, and in time there will be brochures, which will aid in the dissemination of the facts concerning the industry here, and investigations made by the graziers which will serve their fellows.

## PARKER TO LEAVE FOR THE CAPITAL

Col. Samuel Parker let it be known among his friends at the Moana Hotel last evening that he would leave for the coast next yesterday. It was the gossip in the street yesterday that Col. Parker had arranged to go to Washington with Judge Humphreys. Among his friends there is expressed some fears that the latter may not be able to make the trip. The point is made that his serious condition showed in the weakness which prevented him from standing during the E. C. McFarlane funeral service, and his withdrawal from the last illness marks the Irish banker's end. Parker's determination is taken by many to mean that he will fight his own battles and waiting for no one.

### Last Month's Ships.

The Bureau of Navigation reports 44 vessels of 8567 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered during the month of February, 1902, as follows: Atlantic and Gulf, 39, gross tonnage 6722; Pacific, 6, gross tonnage 2228. Forty-three wooden vessels were constructed and three built of steel. Thirty of these were sailing vessels, and 13 steamers. The largest vessel included in these figures is the ship Atlas, 3381 tons, built at Bath, Maine, for the Standard Oil Company.

## INTERESTING LOCAL GOSSIP FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Although State Senator George H. Carter, of Honolulu, has not up to this date put in an appearance, the gossip about the governorship rages vigorously. Some things have undoubtedly been doing in the interim, but whether they will bear any fruit remains to be seen after the consultation with President Roosevelt. Some who have been anxiously awaiting Mr. Carter's coming have inclined to the opinion that he might have come here quietly and gone away, after an interview with the President. That opinion, so far as I am able to ascertain, after very careful investigation, is unfounded.

There is a strong belief in some quarters that if President Roosevelt is determined to make a change in the governorship, Mr. Carter may loom up as a probability. This is strengthened by the information that Mr. H. P. Baldwin will not accept it, and that efforts have already been made to impress this fact upon the President. The telegraph service to New England, whither Mr. Carter is supposed to have gone after leaving New York, continues to be crippled, and those who have been trying to learn of his whereabouts by wire, have not succeeded.

Mr. Edgar Cayples, of Honolulu, who was at the Capitol today, suggested a new gubernatorial candidate. "I am in no wise a candidate for appointment to succeed Judge Humphreys," said he by way of preface, "nor would I accept the judgeship under any circumstances. I hold principle ever higher than politics."

If the wishes of the predominant element of Hawaii were respected, it would be appointed as Governor, but that is improbable in the extreme. Colonel Parker was certainly slated for the governorship, but civil section has seemingly found his political anatomy. If he would accept it, and I am sure he will not, H. P. Baldwin will receive the appointment as Governor. Mr. Baldwin's refusal will leave the situation divided between Hon. George R. Carter and some good strong, clean man, whose appointment would tend most towards harmony.

"Fam Damon, as such a man, is the most available candidate at hand, and it is not improbable that he may be asked to accept it."

With Delegate Wilcox still confined to the home of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, there is little active work here in behalf of the Home Rule propaganda. Mr. Cayples called to see him this afternoon and found him convalescing slowly.

There is no little expectancy from the end of the line over the long looked-for resignation of Judge Humphreys. It is remarkable the change in sentiment that has occurred since the judge was here last summer. By courteous replies to the newspaper men the judge succeeded in getting some rays of light into the eyes of the New York dailies and other leading journals of the country. "I assisted him in doing that," said E. S. Little, who represented the defunct Republican here. "Duane E. Fox, the judge's attorney, helped along some, but, after all, I did the business."

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Governor Dole was indignant yesterday and kept to his house. He did not receive his mail until late in the day. He had received intimations as to the contents of the message and had given some consideration to the matter. He said after reading the message that he would go on to Washington either in the first boat or the one following it. He could not make any determination as to that until he had considered the matter fully, which will be done today.

## M'BRYDE DEAL CANNOT BE MADE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of the Assistant Attorney-General.

Washington, February 12, 1902.  
The Secretary of the Interior:  
Sir: The Commission on Public Lands for the Territory of Hawaii, in a written communication, dated February 7, 1902, states that the McBryde Sugar Company, a Hawaiian corporation, has made application to exchange about 299 acres of land owned by it in fee, situated on the island of Kauai, for about 6000 acres of public land situated on the same island, and that Governor Dole desires to obtain a ruling on the question whether such exchange of land, if in other respects advisable, would be prohibited by reason of the proviso in section 12 of the Organic Act of the Territory, which requires that no association hold and acquire over one thousand acres of land.

The question has been referred to me, with a request for an opinion.  
It appears from the papers submitted that the McBryde Sugar Company was incorporated May 2, 1892, under the general laws of Hawaii relative to corporations, and is a stock company. At that time the power of Congress was supreme over the Territory of Hawaii and over the laws established thereon. It could, therefore, have exempted any law of said Territory or of its laws for its incorporation from the power to legislate for the Territory, and Congress could repeal the law under which any corporation was organized, or limit the amount of real estate which any corporation operating within said Territory could therewith acquire (Mormon Church v. United States, 136 U. S. 1, 43). That portion of the proviso of section 12 of the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii (41 Stat., 150), applicable to the present inquiry, is as follows:

"No corporation domiciled in Hawaii shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres."

It is plainly evident from the wording of the above, that Congress intended to limit the amount of real estate which any corporation operating in the said Territory could acquire and hold to 1,000 acres. The power of Congress to enact such a provision is unquestionable.

I am of the opinion, and would advise you that the exchange of land requested by the McBryde Sugar Company is prohibited by the proviso of section 12 of the Organic Act of the Territory.

Very respectfully,  
WILLIAM A. ANDERSTON,  
Assistant Attorney-General  
Approved: February 12, 1902.  
E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Speaker Henderson today presented to the House a request of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico setting forth the depressed condition of the coffee industry, and asking that a bounty of 5 cents a pound be paid out of the United States Treasury for coffee raised in Porto Rico and exported.

The message received by Governor Dole is as follows:

Washington, Mar. 6th.  
Hon. S. R. Dole, Honolulu.  
President wishes you to come to Washington, and has asked me to retain you until you arrive.

GEORGE R. CARTER.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Manager

TUESDAY, MARCH 18

WE CAN CONCEIVE NOT ONLY OF A WEAK JUDGE WHO DREADS INTIMIDATION, BUT OF A CORRUPT JUDGE WHO DREADS EXPOSURE. TO GIVE A BAD AND BOLD MAN OF THIS CLASS AN ENGINE SO POTENT AS THIS (the power to summarily punish for constructive contempt) IS TO TAKE AWAY ONE OF THE FEW MEANS BY WHICH HE CAN BE EXPOSED.—Wharton on Criminal Pleading and Practice.

Certainly, let Mr. Davis carry his case to the Department of Justice, and may he escape all place of detention en route.

Governor Tamm's decision, that Filipinos are not fit for jury duty, opens a field of industry for some jury-loving Americans.

A judge who says that at thirteen he would have sworn a \$10 bill, needs more protection from contempt than the \$10 pays him.

Each well-inhabited island of the group, according to the local newspapers, and all these journals are creditable to publishers and patrons alike.

It will be pleasing to the President to know that while the circuit judge at Hilo is doing justice at Washington, the cases on his calendar are at perfect liberty to wait.

One may have any climate to suit in Hawaii. Over on Maui's big mountain, at the minor elevation of 4,000 feet, there was snow and ice enough last week to run an Eastern Christmas. No need of any of our people going to the Coast for a change.

In all the correspondence from Washington the name of Judge Little is not mentioned in connection with the government. The judge, on his heavy trip East, will probably find out why. It will be an unpleasant quarter of an hour when he discovers that the local politicians who promised to sign for him, are all on record for somebody else.

## DOLE TO MEET ROOSEVELT.

Local enemies of good government do not look pleased since the news came that Mr. Dole had been summoned to Washington to consult with the President about the affairs of Hawaii. This possibility and that of another commission coming to the Islands, has troubled them for months. They knew in either case that the court of Dole whom they had manufactured out of their own prejudices and spite would be exposed, and that in its place, revealed to the eyes of the President, would stand the impressive figure of the true Dole, the man whose courage and virtue saved Hawaii for the United States, and has kept its administration clean and pure. The true Dole they have tried to thrust into the background and he has not cared to struggle with them for position, but at the summons of the President he will not emerge and take his rightful precedence. How pathetic the caricatures, the political judges and hot peddler of politicians will look when Sanford B. Dole meets the outstretched hand of Theodore Roosevelt.

There was a meeting like that once before, when President McKinley and Mr. Dole came together for the first time. It did not take them long to find that they were kindred spirits; and the President's judgment of his friend was soon, long afterward, when he said substantially, "I am sleep over Hawaii for I know that if anything is needed there to insure good government, Mr. Dole will take care of it as well as I should be able to myself." It is the fact that President Roosevelt will show by his conduct that Governor Dole, such a similar just conclusion, which will show that those who have last evening with bad motives for dinner.

## WIDESPREAD MARKETS.

With each considerable increase in the world's progress there comes some new fact showing the widespread nature of American enterprise, and the ubiquity of the American dollar. Goods, while scarce last year, were for a moment scarce by the prospect of a coalition against American manufacturing interests, the men who have things to sell have been pushing out for new territories, and now there is a widespread market for the world's goods, and the fact is not in it something of American enterprise.

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## PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

The question of whether the editor of this paper goes to jail or not for contempt of court is one which is of direct interest only to himself and his friends and associates. The principle involved in his sentence is one, however, which affects every member of the community. This principle is, whether or not an individual or a public journal may freely express an opinion of the public acts of a public official, and if such expression be subject to line or imprisonment without right of trial except by the official criticized.

The time was, even in Anglo-Saxon countries, when less majesty was a high crime or misdemeanor, and the offender was punished as promptly for criticizing and exposing an executive official as a judicial one. This stage, however, has been passed both in England and her colonies, and in the United States. Any newspaper and any individual may freely discuss and criticize acts of every executive officer from the President down, without subjecting himself to any penalty except responsibility under the law of libel, in which he is guaranteed a trial by jury. Until comparatively recently the doctrine of "constructive contempt," or "indirect contempt," prevailed in both England and the United States. The difference between direct and indirect or constructive contempt is that the former is committed by act or words in the immediate presence or vicinity of the court, where the court is disturbed or hindered in the performance of its duties, while constructive contempt consists in matters entirely removed from the court, such, for example, as publication in a newspaper.

Most of the United States, the National Congress, and we had supposed, Hawaii, have abolished this form of contempt by statute. Hawaiian statutes on this subject are published elsewhere in this issue.

The decision rendered by the Hawaiian Circuit Court holding that a cartoon of Judge Gear is contempt of court is, we believe, directly contrary to American and Hawaiian statutes, and to the constitution, which guarantees an absolute freedom of the press. This decision raises an issue which can never be settled until it is settled right. The right settlement of the question will be the definite and final establishment of the Territory of Hawaii of the fundamental principle of liberty, that every man shall have the right freely to express himself concerning every public official, as well as other topics of public interest, freely, subject only to the abuse of that right for which he may be held to await trial and conviction by his fellow citizens acting as a jury.

The light in which the "constructive contempt" theory is held by eminent jurists is shown by the quotation from Wharton, one of the leading writers on law, published herewith:

We should remember, however, that summary commitment is a process only to be used when no other remedy can protect public justice from obstruction. For a judge, who supposes himself insulted, to fine and imprison his supposed insulter, may be necessary, as where the insult is in open court, and is of such a character that unless it is summarily stopped and punished the court cannot proceed with its duties; but to enable a judge to punish by summary procedure contempts other than those just mentioned is to set at naught, without adequate reason, some of our highest constitutional sanctions. Such a process dispenses with a grand jury. It inflicts punishment without conviction of a petit jury. It permits the party who supposes himself to be injured to be the tribunal which binds over, finds the bill, divides both law and fact, convicts and sentences. We are also told, though as will be seen erroneously, by those who advocate the prerogative to its full extent, that the process is subject neither to writ of error, nor to revision by habeas corpus, nor pardon. But the prerogative rests on a vicious line of reasoning. The supposed contempt is such that the judge will or will not be intimidated or swayed by it in the discharge of his duty. If not, then there is no reason for such an extraordinary remedy. If otherwise, then for the judge to confess his weakness in this respect, and to make this confession in so conspicuous a way, is at least as injurious to public justice as is the publication in which the objectionable matter is contained. But there is another view beyond this. We can conceive not only of a weak judge who dreads intimidation, but of a corrupt judge who dreads exposure. To give a bad and bold man of this class an engine so potent as this, is to take away one of the few means by which he can be exposed, certainly a prerogative so potent and so damaging should not be exercised except in case of necessity.

Extract from Chapter on Summary Punishment by Judges for Contempt, in a Treatise on Criminal Pleading and Practice, by Francis Wharton, LL. D., author of treatises on "Criminal Law," "Evidence," "Constitution of Law," and "Negligence," recognized as the most prominent authority on criminal and constitutional procedure.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick's day is seen at its best in the city of New York where there are more Irishmen than in Dublin. It is the one great day in the Irish calendar, the green holiday of the year. Then it is that tens of thousands of the sons of Ireland gather in the city, and on horseback, and on foot, march through the snow and mud, and lead the bands, fat like the green banners in the wind, carrying by the American flag, the flag of the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, the Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, the Clan-na-Gael, the Irish trade unions, the Fenian veterans and all the rest. Squads of marchers follow each Grand Marshal, and carry brilliant in green, carrying along the lines, and such hat, No man is too poor to have a top hat, and on this date back to the emerald isle, the Head Center, and the Fenian House and General O'Brien, making the Mayor review. As each division passes him the band plays its most inspiring air:

She's the most distressful country that ever you have seen; They're hanging men and women there for wearing of the green.

Or perhaps it will be  
And will Ireland then be free?  
Says the Shan Van Vocht;  
Will Ireland then be free?  
Says the Shan Van Vocht;  
Yes, Ireland shall be free  
From the center to the sea;  
Then hurrah for Liberty!  
Says the Shan Van Vocht.

The Mayor raises his shining silk hat, the passing regiments yell at him if he is a "Dimmyer," saying, "We'll with you, Bill," or if he is a Republican, "See you later, John;" and along towards night the last platoons go ambling by full of enthusiasm and things, and as happy as good old St. Patrick, who is said to have discovered the potato, would want these of us. Way back in the 70's Mayor Oakey Hall reviewed the legions while clad among other things, in an emerald green coat. That day was long to be remembered, even though the doubled population of New York has eclipsed the impressiveness of its processional feature.

## THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The present price of sugar in the world's open market is the lowest on record. The price in the United States is somewhat higher, owing to the tariff. The immediate cause of the low price of sugar is the enormous over-production in Germany, France and Austria; but the cause of the over-production, and therefore the primary cause of the low price, is the fact that these European countries pay an export bounty on sugar so large that the manufacturers can sell their product in England below cost and still make a profit.

From a small annual payment, this bounty has now run into the millions, until, with the high military and naval expenditures, and the great national debt interest charges it has become an intolerable burden upon the continental governments, and for the past twenty years they have been spasmodically trying to get rid of the system.

Two obstacles have prevented it; first, the fact that so many people have become interested in the sugar business, and the continuance of the bounty system that their united influence is great; and second, that no government has been willing to abolish the bounty unless others would do the same, as the business would be forthwith crushed out in the non-bounty paying country and centralized in the bounty paying one. The latter could then gradually reduce its rate of bounty, while the absence of competition from the abandoned plantations in the non-bounty paying countries would, until production had again overtaken consumption, raise the price to a profitable figure.

International convention after convention has been held to try and arrive at a common agreement to abolish sugar bounties. Each time, however, the sugar interest has been able to control some delegation and prevent the agreement. In 1898 France was the only disagreeing nation. Another convention for the same purpose is now being held in Brussels, and again France is the obstacle to an agreement, and no agreement has yet been secured.

The remedy seems to be in the hands of England. Only with a free market in England can the anomaly be possible of sugar being sold at less than cost, and still netting a profit to the manufacturers. If England should impose a duty equal in amount to the export bounty paid by the exporting nation, the whole system would instantly collapse, as no profit, but instead, an absolute loss would result to the exporter.

There are two reasons why England has not heretofore done this; first, because of the firm establishment there of the doctrine of free trade; and second, because the system has resulted in giving the English people the cheapest sugar in the world, thereby artificially stimulating and establishing an enormous jelly, jam and preserves business. These two influences have, up to the present, prevented action.

The two influences, on the other hand, favoring a countervailing duty are the English sugar refiners, and the English cane sugar producing colonies. These two great interests have been nearly ruined by the bounty protected European sugar. A third influence has now joined with these two, viz, the fact that the African war has so strained the resources of the government that it is insufficient, and sources of additional revenue are being eagerly sought. The United States' income from the sugar duty is its largest from any one source. An English countervailing duty equal to the bounty would produce many millions a year. There are strong indications that England will take this course if the European countries do not discontinue bounties. If she does, there should be an early rise in the price of sugar.

Action at Brussels and London will be waited for with intense interest by all concerned in sugar.

Since the foregoing was written the news has come that the Brussels convention has at last decided to recommend to the several governments there represented, to abolish sugar bounties as of September 1st next. This does not necessarily mean that the recommendations will be adopted, but it is the first step toward that end, and favorable action can reasonably be expected.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's daily)

An inquest will be held on the body of Kaunohi, who was accidentally killed at Kaneohe, on Thursday, this evening.

Admiral Merry received his commission as a rear admiral in the United States navy in the mail yesterday. The commission bears date of March 7. He will now fly the admiral's flag at the station.

The case of McCalland vs. Oakey will be called up before Judge Egan Monday to be set for trial. This is the suit involving the possession of Quarantine Island. Dr. Oakey being sued as the representative of the United States in the matter.

Manuel Castagna and Frank Marka were bound over to the grand jury in bonds of \$1,000 each by Commissioner Gill, on a charge of violating the national revenue laws, yesterday. They were charged with manufacturing, keeping and through some persons had attempted to get the necessary permits from the U. S. agents at Honolulu. This is the first case prosecuted under the United States revenue law by the Chamberlain.

The meeting of the Western Telegraph Company, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon in the assembly room over Clark & Cooke's, was postponed owing to lack of a quorum.

The want of attendance was due to yesterday being a steamer day, and those upon whom the company depends to give it financial aid were unable to be present. The meeting will be held next Friday at 3:30 p. m., when Treasurer Hutchins' report in detail will be presented to the representatives of firms interested in seeing the company reorganized. It is believed that the reorganization will be effected in a short time, so that the system can be reopened.

(From Monday's daily.)

Mr. and Mrs. Marston Campbell entertained with a masquerade ball at their home Saturday night.

Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle is building a unique cottage on the north side of Rocky Hill, in the College Hills tract.

The Custom House nine defeated a baseball team from the transport Egbert at Makiki, on Saturday, by the score of 15 to 0.

Food Commissioner Shorey has made another report to Superintendent Boyd upon kerosene oil, stating that there has been some improvement in the samples submitted.

The Globe Navigation Company's steamer Eureka, Captain Weedon, arrived from Anahola with 1,600 tons of sugar on Saturday morning. She will sail for San Francisco on Thursday.

Miss Landegun, who has been visiting in Honolulu for a few weeks, will not accompany Madame Bishop to the Mainland, having decided to enjoy the delights of the Hawaiian capital for a few weeks more.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society is to celebrate the semi-centennial of its birthday in May. A meeting to arrange the preliminaries will be held next Saturday at the residence of Theodore Richards.

Recent orders at National Guard headquarters state that Corporal W. O. Johnston, of Company F, has been reduced to the ranks at his own request. Peter Souza, A. L. Lungren and H. Harbarth have been advanced to the rank of corporals in Company A.

Rear Admiral Merry raised his admiral's flag for the first time Saturday at the Naval Station, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the station battery in his honor. The ceremony was interesting, and was attended by nearly all the Federal officials in the city.

Negotiations for the sale of the Island of Lanai to Gay & Robinson are again under way, and may be closed today. The same deal was on a few months ago, but for some reason fell through. A letter is said to have come from W. G. Irwin, via the Alameda, in which he consented to the proposition, which involves \$100,000.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received a lot of seeds of the Pinus ponderosa, or yellow pine. They will be propagated for the higher altitudes of the Kilauea forest, and some useful seeds from Portugal with him and handed them over to the commissioner. Some of them are already planted.

Last Saturday afternoon at 1:15 butts, a return rifle shooting match for a fat pig took place between Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's team and an aggregation of marksmen, captained by Captain Parker. The same teams shot a week ago for a keg of beer and Parker's men refreshed on the strength of their score. On Saturday a margin of three points gave the Deputy Sheriff's team right and title to the prize kailua.

Lucien Young, at one time stationed in Honolulu, and one of the best known naval men on the Pacific, has been promoted from lieutenant commander to commander by President Roosevelt, according to the latest dispatches. But recently he was relieved from the command of Havaia port because of some impolitic utterances there, but evidently the report that he would lose some numbers as a result was without foundation.

Mrs. Agatha Kelley is relieving Father Valentin at various services in the Catholic Cathedral, as the organist.

The Trades and Labor Council will not make any fight in the Fourth District, and at a recent meeting decided to keep free from the entanglements of politics.

Postal Inspector Linn washes on the Alameda, for Spokane, Wash., where he resumes charge of his old post. He is to be succeeded here by R. W. Madden.

Col. Thomas Fitch and Mrs. Fitch leave on the Sierra for the Coast. Mr. Fitch will not go to Washington, according to present plans, and will confine his visit to Southern California, where he is interested in oil property.

Professor Koebel has received specimens of the lantana blight from Maui, but will not let them loose on this island. He is making preparations for his visit to Mexico, and will go on the same steamer as does the Governor, next week.

Dr. B. F. Sandow, on Kauai, writes to a friend in Honolulu, asking if there is an institution here where a four-year-old Porto Rican orphan girl may be sheltered and given a decent education. The little girl's mother died a few weeks ago, and as the little girl is such a charming thing that he thinks that she ought to be placed in some good people's hands. Perhaps some family would like to adopt the child, and certainly a noble deed would be done.

## MEMORIAL WINDOW.

In Honor of the Late Theophilus H. Davies.

The congregation of the Psalms Mission Hall is to be congratulated on the improvement recently made to their building in placing a colored window in the apex, which gives a most pleasing effect to the hall's interior. The window is the artistic work of Messrs. Tiffany and Sons of New York, and displays colors which so pleasingly harmonize that any one would pronounce it to be a fine artistic work. A more artistic window could not have been designed. A glass panel at the lower part of the window bears the following inscription, which states its purpose and names the kind donors:

TO THE MEMORY OF  
THEOPHILUS HARRIS DAVIES  
Born January 4, 1825  
Died May 2, 1902

This window is erected by his widow and children reminding those who have the privilege of meeting together for worship Sunday by Sunday how they are indebted to the liberality of the late Mr. Theophilus H. Davies, for which he was noted, having borne the greater part of the expense of erecting the hall in which they meet.

His example has been a good one and it would be well for other philanthropists also if others who have the means would erect like buildings for the good of their people.

Example is graven on the rock, and the lesson is not soon lost.—Hilo Tribune.

## Pains in the Back.

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or diseased condition of the kidneys? A warning is, extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning I was worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. N. Parry, care H. S. Cleveland, Pike Road, Ala.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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H. HICKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 44 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 11,500,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 17,500,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 4,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 5,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 9,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Personalities, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HICKFELD &amp; CO., Limited

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Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.  
ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342

WAILUKU, March 15.—The bark Diamond Head, Capt. A. Peterson, arrived at Kaneohe on Thursday morning, March 15, forty-one days out from Seattle, with a cargo of black diamond coal for the Pioneer plantation, an unusually long voyage, caused by the stormy weather. She was running very low in provisions, some of her supply having been damaged by water, and for the last ten days of her voyage a tobacco famine prevailed on board.

## Hawley-Hazen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most favorable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most favorable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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